

Spelman SPOTLIGHT

THE VOICE OF BLACK WOMANHOOD

Vol. XXIX, No. 5

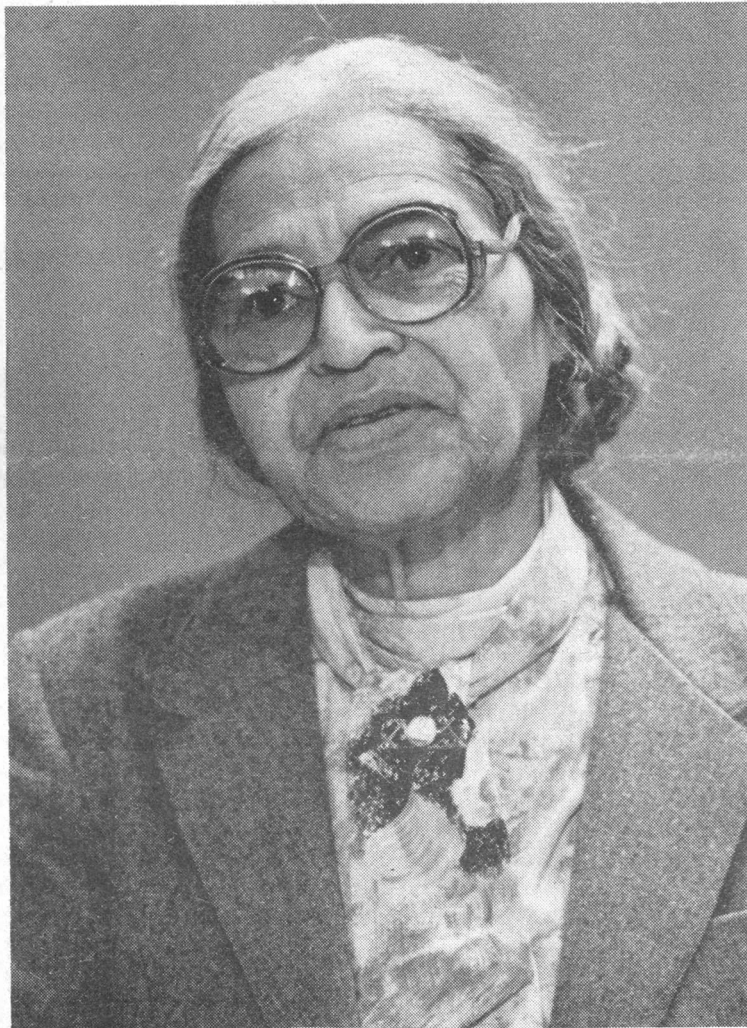
Atlanta, Georgia

March 1985

ROSA PARKS HONORED



Alva Bell (left) of the SSGA presents roses to Ms. Parks. (Photos courtesy of Spelman Office of Communications)



Mrs. Rosa Parks



Mrs. Parks signing autographs after the convocation.

"My request is that you carry on with dedication and courage . . . and be motivated to get proper training and guidance to accept the jobs and opportunities offered. And don't give up and don't say the movement is dead."

This was the message passed on to a crowd of students, faculty and staff and visitors from Rosa Parks who was honored at Spelman on February 18 in a special convocation.

Known as the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement," Mrs. Parks encouraged the crowd to carry on the movement.

The fight for equal rights must continue, she said. "My request is that you carry on with dedication and courage." Mrs. Parks is remembered for her own courage exemplified when she refused to give up her seat to a white man on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955.

During the convocation, Mrs. Parks took part in a panel discussion with Mayor Young who called her the catalyst that brought a new kind of power to the world.

Following the convocation, Mrs. Parks was honored by having a lounge in the living learning center dedicated to her.

Editorials & other thoughts

Grant at a Glance



Last month Spelman honored a very special woman who today is regarded as the "mother of the Civil Rights Movement."

That woman was Rosa Parks. Thirty years ago, she sparked the Civil Rights Movement when she refused to give up her seat to a white man on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Tired from a day's work, she mustered up the courage and strength to refuse her seat.

One could only wonder where she found the courage and strength for which she is admired. Today, she passes this courage and strength to others like us. At the convocation held in her honor, she remarked "my request is that you carry on with dedication and courage and be motivated to get proper training and guidance to accept the jobs and opportunities offered. And don't give up and don't say the movement is dead."

This is a strong request. Our task as young black women

By Carolyn Grant Editor-In-Chief

seeking to pursue successful careers is to fulfill it as best we can. The courage and strength that Mrs. Parks uncovered in herself thirty years ago is what we should uncover in ourselves today. Both qualities can be motivating factors in our lives as we seek proper training, guidance, jobs and opportunities.

As we seek, we should do so with dedication. A search without dedication is bound to be an unsuccessful search.

Just as we need to be dedicated in seeking strong careers, we need to be dedicated in the movement. Mrs. Parks heads us not to say that the movement is dead. It is very much alive only it exist in a different form from the form in which it existed 30 years ago.

Often we should stop and ask ourselves where is the movement going, how does it exist and how do we as young black women fit in?

The answers to these questions are many and lie in each of us. Our task again is to seek them out in order that we may become full active participants and not passive participants.

Our contribution to the success of our race is very important. Black woman historically have been known as supporters. Today this support system is needed more than ever for our steadily retrogressing race.

The strength of this support system depends a great deal on how well we keep aware of ongoing issues and on how well we prepare ourselves mentally.

Mrs. Parks is widely acknowledged for bringing about a change through a movement. Today, we can continue to see that changes take place by gaining and using knowledge and by using opportunities.

Along the color line ...

Who profits from apartheid?

By Dr. Manning Marable

South Africa is unquestionably the most immoral and repressive state on the face of the earth. Despite the Reagan administration's cozy and supportive relations with apartheid, dubbed "constructive engagement," the reality of its tyranny is too monumental to obscure. Since 1967 over six and one half million citizens have been arrested and tried for pass law violations; hundreds of opposition leaders have been crippled, tortured and even murdered by apartheid police; over one hundred laws restrict and censor the press; and since June 1961 fifteen hundred people have been "banned" by the government's Minister of Law and Order. The continuing nonviolent protests

throughout the U.S., led by civil rights and religious leaders, has helped to highlight these brutalities, and has made President Reagan's support for this Nazi-like regime more difficult to justify.

But larger questions remain. Who benefits materially from the existence and perpetuation of a state whose legal justification is white supremacy? Does the investment of U.S. corporations in the regime help or hurt American taxpayers and workers? Any analysis of the political economy of South Africa illustrates that the U.S. is decisive in the running of the racist government. American corporations control 70 percent of the South Africa computer

market - in fact, an IBM computer runs the stock exchange in Johannesburg. Goodyear and Firestone sell tires to the regime, which are used for police forces. Several multinational oil companies, including Exxon, Caltex and Mobil, have sold oil to South Africa in direct violation of the 1979 OPEC embargo. In all, about 20 percent of all foreign direct investment in South Africa comes from US firms. As of 1983, for example, Mobil Oil had \$426 million invested inside the country, with 3,577 workers; General Motors, \$243 million and 5,038 workers; Newmont, \$127 million and 13,535 workers; Union Carbide, \$54.5 million and 2,465 workers. Control Data had \$17.8 million in sales in 1983 inside South Africa, a poultry figure compared to IBM's sales of \$262 million and workforce of 1,800. American banks, led by Chase Manhattan, Chemical, Bankers Trust, First Boston and Manufacturers Hanover, had outstanding loans totaling nearly \$4 billion as of 1984.

The reasons for U.S. corporate interest in South Africa are easy to explain. Despite the union

membership of about 350,000, African laborers, the vast majority of the nonwhite labor force is unorganized. Strikes are illegal, and nonwhite union activism is viciously repressed. The majority of Black workers live in poverty. Even according to the biased statistics of the apartheid government, African households below the official poverty level include 62 percent in Johannesburg, 65 percent in Durban, and 70 percent in Port Elizabeth. Racial segregation lowers nonwhite labor costs. Using May 1983 figures, the average monthly wages in all manufacturing firms was \$1,290 for white, \$460 for Indians, \$365 for Coloureds, and \$320 for Africans. According to the **Survey of Current Business**, U.S. companies averaged 18.7 percent annual rates of return on capital investment between 1979 to 1982. Apartheid laws and the rigid regimentation of nonwhite labor reap their rewards.

How does this investment affect Americans? Researchers for the Washington Office on Africa and the Civil Rights Department of the United

Steelworkers of America recently prepared a brief study on this issue. For several years, the U.S. steel industry has experienced a state of rapid collapse. Between 1974 and 1982 domestic steel production declined by 50 percent. In 1983, the seven largest steel producers reported losses of \$2.7 billion that year alone. Major industrial towns dependent upon steel productivity to generate jobs have had staggeringly high rates of joblessness. Simultaneously, the U.S. steel industry has ciphoned domestic profits and reinvested them in Third World nations where authoritarian regimes guarantee a low wage, non-unionized labor force. Imports from foreign nations producing steel now exceed one fifth of the domestic market. And since 1975, U.S. imports of apartheid's steel have increased 5,000 percent.

South African steel is largely produced by a state-owned firm, the Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR). All of the major U.S. companies which have experienced difficulties producing

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Spelman SPOTLIGHT

THE VOICE OF BLACK WOMANHOOD

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The Spelman Spotlight is a bi-monthly publication produced by and for the students of Spelman College. The Spotlight office is located in the Manley College Center, lower concourse, of Spelman College. Mail should be addressed to Box 1239, Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia 30314. Telephone number is 525-1743.

Dear Readers,

The Spotlight encourages you to voice your opinions, make suggestions or comments and to air your grievances. All letters must be typed and signed.

**Sincerely yours,
Spelman Spotlight**

DAVIS ADDRESSES STUDENTS DURING RELIGIOUS EMPHASIS WEEK

by Debbie Marable

In observance of Religious Emphasis Week 1985, a noted actor and musician delivered the key-note address "See How They Run."

Mr. Clifton Davis, most readily recognized from his series "That's My Mama," spoke of the similarities of the New York Marathon race and the runners in the marathon to those runners in the race that the Apostle Paul speaks of in Hebrew 12:1,2.

Once every year New York plays host to thousands of athletes from around the country. "They come with gratitude and attitudes, for the first time or the last chance, handicapped or whole - they all come to run in

the 26-mile-long New York Marathon," Davis said.

Many have come to Spelman to enter a different kind of race. "You have come to enter into the race for academic excellence, political and social equality and financial success. They are all great races, Davis said, "But the greatest race is the one that Paul wrote about in Hebrews 12:1,2.

"This is the only race that all those who want to be saved must enter. It's not the New York Marathon, but the New Life Marathon. It's the race from earth to glory; from a life of mortality to immortality; from imperfection to perfection; from sinfulness to righteousness, he

said.

"Sooner or later everybody has got to enter. Though some have fallen by the way side, many have endured," he said.

Davis said that the Bible tells us that we should run with "patience, grace, endurance, mercy and faith. "Indeed, the Christian life is not easy."

When I left Hollywood I didn't know where my next dollar would come from, but I trusted in Jesus Christ with all my heart and I kept the faith. "Faith develops endurance and somewhere down the road I knew that things would get better," he said.

We've got to learn to endure real hardships, not just bad food,

dormitories and sunny day friends he said.

Davis said that whenever we start to look down our noses at the things that God have given to us, we should remember our brothers and sisters in Ethiopia who are starving to death.

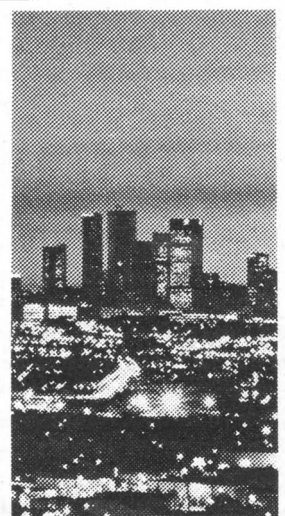
In order to run swiftly in this race we have to unburden ourselves. "Those things that slow us down have got to be laid aside," he said.

Positive things like money and business can begin to work negatively in ones life. Davis said that he became so caught up in wealth and prosperity that he started using drugs to cope. "I had a \$500-a-day cocaine habit. The road to prosperity can keep

you away from God," he said.

In closing Davis said that the best thing about this race is that Jesus does not ask us to run it alone. "Jesus says ask Him and he'll help you. The Christian life isn't easy, but if you make it, in the end there's life."

Clifton Davis recently received a B.A. Degree in Theology at Oakwood College in Huntsville, Alabama and is currently engaged in graduate studies at Andrews University in Michigan where he will soon receive a Masters of Divinity Degree. Davis is married and has two children.



More people have survived cancer than now live in the City of Los Angeles. We are winning.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Lobby Day For Arms Control slated April 18

College students, faculty and staff from across the country will gather in Washington on Thursday, April 18th for the 1985 University Lobby to End the Arms Race. They will meet with Members of Congress to inform them of widespread campus support for policies that would halt the nuclear arms race.

Participants in the Lobby Day will discuss four legislative priorities with their legislators: restricting funds for nuclear explosives testing and resuming negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty; stopping appropriations for extremely accurate, potentially first-strike weapons such as the MX, Trident D-5 and Pershing II missiles; continuing a moratorium on testing of anti-satellite weapons, supporting efforts to reduce funding for Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) research and supporting efforts to main-

tain the existing ABM treaty in force; and finally, supporting legislation for a comprehensive bilateral freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The lobby day will feature briefings by Washington arms control lobbyists, meetings with legislators and a chance to share experiences with campus delegations from around the country.

The national sponsor of Lobby Day is United Campus to Prevent Nuclear War (UCAM), an organization founded in 1982. UCAM presently has 60 campus chapters and contacts on 700 campuses in all 50 states and Canada. Students for Nuclear Disarmament, Yale University, will lead the field organizing effort to encourage participation in Lobby Day. Yale and national UCAM will be assisted in their efforts by UCAM chapters and

independent campus groups throughout the country.

Last year, 700 participants from 65 campuses gathered for the first Lobby Day. Students spoke with their Members of Congress and were addressed by national arms control experts. Michael Wishnie, a key Lobby Day organizer at Yale University summarizes the objectives of the lobby day: "We hope to spark a renewed effort to curb the spiraling nuclear competition by demonstrating the presence of a well-informed and active campus movement for arms control." UCAM's Field Director Phil Antweiler says that he "expects this year's event to be much larger. Interested student groups have been calling from around the country and the organizing effort is well ahead of last year's pace."

Lobby Day organizers are currently seeking contact with

persons or groups interested in learning more about the event. Even campuses unable to send delegations to Washington, D.C. are urged to support the aims of Lobby Day by collecting signed proxy statements which will be delivered by participants to Members of Congress.

For more information, contact either of the organizations listed below:

Students for Nuclear Disarmament,
Yale University
Eric Celeste
Box 6198, Yale Station
New Haven, CT 06520
(203) 436-1480

UCAM
Phil Antweiler
1346 Connecticut Ave. NW
Suite 706
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 223-6206

!
NOTICE
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THIS IS A CHANGE OF DATE FROM THE PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED DATES OF APRIL 15 TO APRIL 19 AS STATED IN THE ACADEMIC CALENDAR. PLEASE WATCH THE BULLETIN BOARDS FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SENIOR HONOR SOCIETY inducts 13 new members

by Alexis P. Campbelle

The Spelman College Senior Honor Society has inducted thirteen new seniors increasing its membership to twenty-one.

The Senior Honor Society is designed to develop the academic potential of its members while encouraging service to the college and surrounding community.

The honor society is in the process of making application to Mortar Board. Mortar Board is the national organization of college senior honor societies.

Affiliation with the national Mortar Board would draw Spelman one step closer to its dream of one day establishing a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa on its campus.

Faculty advisors are working diligently to bring Mortar Board and eventually Phi Beta Kappa on to Spelman's campus. They said that they have seen many deserving students graduate without these distinctions and that they will work hard to resolve this.

Vice-president Traci Bransford said that any junior who has a G.P.A. of 3.0 or better and has an outstanding record of extra curricular activities and service to Spelman is eligible to apply.

However, since a maximum of 3 students can be elected in any year, these positions are quite competitive. The higher the GPA and better the extra curricular activities, the better the chances are for a student to be selected.

The members of the 1984-85 Senior Honor Society are Bridgette Gibson, president; Traci Bransford, vice-president; Lisa Maxwell, secretary; Jacqueline White, treasurer; Kim Bronson, election chairperson; Volanda Williamson, historian; Pamela Cook, editor; Sheree Butler; Alexis Campbelle; Karen Clark; Laurie Elam; Mortina Golphin, Kimberly Harding; Angela Jackson; Adrienne Johnson; Yolanda McGriff; Gweselda Powell; Maryann Shipp; Andrea Simpson; Ursula Stephens; and Carolyn Taylor.

The advisor staff includes Dr. Gladys Bayse, Dr. Katherine Brisbane, Dr. Barbara Carter and Dr. Hayward Farrar.

Along the color line . . . Continued from pg. 2

steel at home - ARMCO, Allegheny Ludlum, U.S. Steel, Phelps Dodge, and others - have invested millions into apartheid's industries. Recently, Chicago's Southworks steel plant, owned by U.S. Steel, laid off several thousands workers, on the rationale that U.S. workers weren't sufficiently productive and that the plant wasn't making profits. Then local steelworkers learned that the steel beams used to build a new state office building in Chicago had been imported from South Africa - despite the fact that Southworks produces the identical steel beams. Even more outrageous was the fact that Continental Illinois Bank has loaned money to ISCOR, which had produced these beams. In short, Chicago laborers were given their hard-earned wages to a local bank, which in turn financed a competitor which was stealing their jobs!

There are dozens of similar examples. The Phelps Dodge copper mining corporation has a poor record on domestic labor relations, and has called for wage cuts from its workers. But in its mine in South Africa, Blacks earn under 40 cents an hour, and labor 60 hours per week. Investment in apartheid not only buoys the racist regime, and oppresses African workers- it also destroys jobs and neighborhoods inside the U.S. Wage labor cannot compete with slave labor. We have a direct moral and economic interest in cutting the

corporate cords between the U.S. and apartheid.

Part Two

South Africa is not simply a police state which denies democratic rights to the overwhelming majority of its people. It is not just a racially segregated society, in which 3 million Black children suffer from malnutrition, and in which infant mortality rates per thousand live births are 13 for whites and 90 for Africans. It is not solely a place where percapita spending on education in \$1,115 for whites and \$170 for Blacks; and where doctor/patient ratios are 1:330 for whites and 1:19,000 for Africans. It represents in its totality a renegade, fascist state, a government lacking in basic human decency, a regime which views all people of color as permanently inferior. Its grotesque character and Hitlerian social system would hardly seem the place in which historically oppressed people would find any reason to cooperate, much less gain profits from.

And yet the great irony is that the one nation which maintains the closest ties with the political economy of apartheid, other than the U.S. and the United Kingdom, is the state of Israel. The February, 1985 issue of *Israeli Foreign Affairs* documents an extra-ordinarily close relationship between Tel Aviv and Pretoria. Jane Hunter, a

Jewish progressive, notes that Israel's claim of \$83 million in exports to South Africa does not include "polished diamonds, Israel's top export at \$1 billion a year, which are imported from DeBeers' Central Selling Organization,"; "military transactions, probably several hundred million dollars annually"; joint undertakings such as Iskoor, "a marriage of the South African Steel Corporation and Koor, a corporation owned by Israel's Histadrut that conducts much trade with South Africa." Conversely, South African firms provide 35 percent of all non-U.S. foreign investment in Israel.

The military links between Israel and apartheid are even more striking according to Hunter. South Africa has purchased Israeli attack boats "equipped with ship-to-ship Gabriel missiles, Dabur Coastal patrol boats and Kfir jet fighters, radar stations, electronic fences, infiltration alarm systems, night vision apparatus." South Africa is instrumental in the defense posture of the Israeli state as well. Apartheid firms help Israel to improve its own modest steel industry; they are helping to bankrole "development of Israel's fighter bomber for the 1990's, the Lavi." Such extensive ties help to explain why some American Jewish leaders were reluctant to become involved in the Free South Africa Movement demonstration this winter. But the fact that "Israelis have trained South Africans in everything

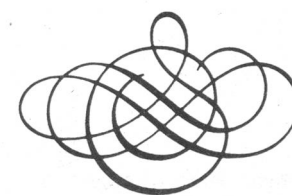
from naval construction to counterinsurgency techniques" must be addressed by Americans who maintain unquestioned support for Israeli's policies, while at the same moment offer moral condemnations of the brutalities of the apartheid regime.

Black Americans are not immune from criticism on these grounds. For nearly a decade, the Reverend Leon Sullivan has pushed the so-called "Sullivan Principles" concept, which sets racial standards for U.S. firms doing business with apartheid. In theory, the signatories of the Sullivan Principles attempt to humanize the barbarism of the system by promoting desegregated workplace facilities, mandated equal pay for jobs, and training non-whites for "supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs." But according to Sullivan's own annual reports, progress along such lines is at best marginal. In the 1983 report, it was noted that white employees filled 94 percent of all new managerial posts, and that nonwhite workers "lost ground steadily in clerical-administrative programs over the last three years." About three fourths of all unskilled workers in the firms signing the Sullivan Principles were Africans, while only 0.3 percent were white. Two percent of all managers were Black, 97 percent were white. Clearly, the strategy of reform-from-within makes about as much sense as trying to convince

Hitler passively to give up fascism.

There are also hundreds of Afro-American artists and athletes who have performed in South Africa during the past decade, obtaining huge fees to entertain white audiences. Their presence legitimates the regime, providing tactical support and comfort to the opponents of Black freedom. Just a short list of these entertainers includes: Tina Turner, Aretha Franklin, Eartha Kitt, Johnny Mathis, Stephanie Mills, Della Reese, Betty Wright, the Staple Singers, Ray Charles, and Nikki Giovanni. Throughout the U.S., Blacks have organized to boycott the performances and records of all artists - Black and white - who have profited from apartheid. The system of tyranny in South Africa is crumbling, and within the next decade will fall before the forces of democracy. What we do inside the U.S. can speed up that inevitable process.

Dr. Manning Marable teaches political sociology at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York. "Along the Color Line" appears in over 140 newspapers internationally.



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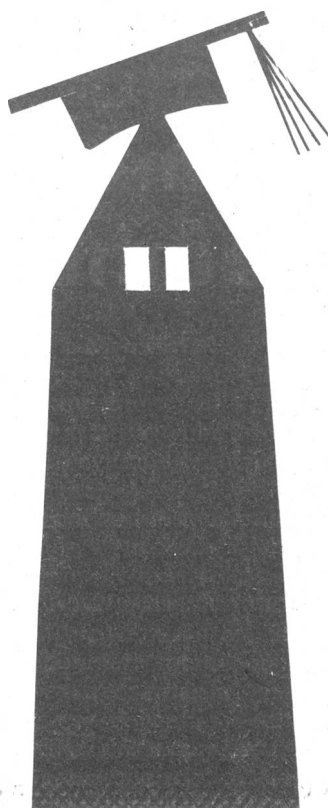
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Don't Graduate Without It.



N.Y. Times reporter challenges students

by Jasmine Williams
News Editor

A journalist from the National Minority Affairs Committee, Wednesday, February 20, challenged Clark College journalism students to saturate the entire new industry.

"Make your presence known and make your presence felt," said Reginald Stuart, a reporter from the New York Times.

Stuart, who works for the Washington Bureau of the Times is also chairman of the NMAC. He said the purpose of the challenge is to become a "meaningful participant" in the news media.

"You want to be there," he said. "Not as a number or head count or in case of an emergency."

Stuart said that minorities make up less than 6% in newspapers and 61% of the major dailies in the United States employ no minorities at all. He also added that minorities make 9% in executive positions.

He said black journalists

should bring their experiences to a forum. "There are no two worlds," he added. He said a certain "degree of intelligence and a unique alliance with the black community, together with a special sensitivity" is what white editors need.

Stuart said that white editors are usually apprehensive about hiring black journalist because of "bad experiences with minorities early on" or "will not hire because of education."

He urged the aspiring journalist to go out to small papers, knock on their doors and say, "I want to work at this paper." Because, he added, "If you are there, they cannot ignore you."

He also added that effective February 15, a toll-free nation wide number will provide information to those students interested in journalism as a career.

"Desegregate the entire news media," he said, "and let that remain your goal on your agenda for the entire year."

correction

In our last issue there was a price misquoting on a price newsprint in the article "Book prices at CWB cause tension." In the article Debra Davis was misquoted on a publisher price. The price should have read \$16.95 instead of \$6.95.

Shirley Chisholm: *a pioneer of our times*

by Carolyn Grant
and Sydney Perkins

Finding the right words to describe someone is usually difficult. However, when speaking of Shirley Chisholm, the first black Congresswoman, there is no difficulty in finding the words to describe her multi-talents, but trouble arises when trying to narrow that list and, yet, still include every aspect.

In a recent interview, Dr. Chisholm shared her perspective on the plight of black women in the political arena, including her own career and accomplishments. She also expounded on her personal life outside the political sphere.

While seated in the living room of her suite in the Living Learning Center, Dr. Chisholm explained how the black woman has encountered many difficulties as far as being standard bearers of the political ticket.

Because of history and the white political structure, she said, "black women seldom had the opportunity to run for such political offices as state assembly, Senate or U.S. Congress."

The Overwhelming majority of black women, she said, who hold political offices are found on local school boards, certain commissions or committees on the local level. However, she added, during the past twelve years the number of black

women has increased in many of these same political offices and in many states particularly in south and southwest.

According to Dr. Chisholm, no longer do black women refrain from expressing themselves with regards to political offices once denied them. Negative attitudes found in the community, along with insufficient financial resources and less than 100 percent support from the black community, especially black men, have been alleviated due to the Civil Rights Movement and the Womens Movement, she said.

The black woman today is much more courageous and assertive in terms of seeking political office. "It is my feeling," stated Chisholm, "that a combination of the Civil Rights Movement and the Women's Movement not only has encouraged black women to seek office but has motivated them to make challenges for said offices."

During her political career, Dr. Chisholm has acquired numerous awards in recognition of her accomplishments. Most recent was the dedication of a lounge in her honor in the Living Learning Center.

Shirley Chisholm's political career began in 1964 when she was elected to the New York State Legislature on the Democratic ticket. After serving



Dr. Shirley Chisholm

for four years, she ran against incumbent James Farmer for the United States Congress. Dr. Chisholm credits her successful campaign to the astute mechanisms — her experience as an organizer, volunteer, bilingual and good rapport which allowed her to promote her candidacy without using dirty tactics. Her greatest support, she said were the black, hispanic, and white women who helped to mobilize her campaign. She derived her power from "the people" as she often points out.

Upon entering the 91st Congress, she "established herself as a force to be reckoned with." Her most noted stand occurred when she was assigned to the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Forestry and Rural Villages, which she knew had no

relation to the needs and problems of her districts. Then after refusing to abide by traditional rules of the political game, "she made the unprecedented move of placing an amendment before the House to remove her name from the committee assignment." She won and was then placed on a committee which was more relevant to her constituents.

Chisholm continued to make history by running for the Democratic Party nomination for President in 1972. As is stated in her biographical statement she was the first Black woman to seek the nation's highest office, and, although she was not successful, her name, her ideas, and her commitment, became imbedded in America's consciousness.

"I never planned to be in politics," said Chisholm, "it just happened." Through the course of her community involvement, the people encourage her to become involved. "I have always been committed to my people. I was made by the people — the people's politician," she continued. Incidentally, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm never lost a political race.

Speaking on top issues concerning black women, Dr. Chisholm saw the conservation and preservation of their (black women) family units as being important enough reasons to

become involved in politics. Because politics controls every aspect in one's life, she said it is necessary for black women to have a voice in the decision making process.

The collective talents of black women along with those of black men, Chisholm said, can be used to help the race. On the state of black America, Chisholm stated that blacks' must start rebuilding and stop the fragmentation. "Everyone," she continued, "wants to be leaders, yet no one wants to be a follower."

In her biographical statement, it was noted that Dr. Chisholm announced her decision to not seek re-election to the Congress. It was stated that at the same time "She cited her longstanding intention never to remain in politics throughout her productive and creative life, and she revealed the frustration and difficulty of serving her constituents while conservatives control government in Washington."

Since retiring, Dr. Chisholm has again embarked on her teaching career. Before entering politics, Dr. Chisholm had pursued a career in educational systems in New York. Presently she is a visiting professor at Spelman College where she teaches a course on black women and a course on Con-

(Continued, pg. 8)

Students leaders share their perspectives on various issues

by Sydney Perkins

While their strong participation in politics will lead some to think that their opinions are strongly biased — this is not the case, however. In a recent interview both Pam Cook and Carla Owens, presidents of the Spelman Student Government Association and the Political Science Society, shared some very interesting, if not important, points about black women in politics and student participation that we, as persons not so heavily involved in the subject, tend to ignore. Below are excerpts from their remarks.

ON THE ROLE OF BLACK WOMEN IN POLITICS

Cook: Black women have long been involved in politics although not always visible. We have been the backbone of campaigns and voter leagues... Working behind the scenes supporting the black men. Today black women are coming out and participating on all levels of government. No longer are we under the male dominate ideology: women should not be involved in politics — (it's a man's field).

Owens: Black women are more of an imminent role... we now are seeing more opportunities available to the black

women. Yet, while more black women are obtaining jobs not available to them in the past, there are still one-parent households and poor black families that need to have their needs addressed... The black women should be the spokespersons to get these needs addressed.

ON STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Cook: Regardless of one's major students should be very active because it plays such an important role. As blacks we should be involved... our lives are determined by the political process. I feel, that as a part of the Talented Ten, we should give back our education to the community through the political process.

Owens: Students should be very involved — in the sixties, students played one of the most important roles which changed the country. Today black students do not realize that Jessie Jackson, John Lewis, and James Forman were college-age students when they began sit-ins and protests... Students are complacent, we feel that we cannot make a change in society... We should realize that we should be the leaders of today that make our representatives more accountable for their ac-

tions.

ON THE ISSUES AND PROBLEMS THAT CONCERN BLACK MEN AND WOMEN

Cook: Discrimination — by race, rather than by sex; unemployment; education; poverty and health care. The mood of the country is not ready to help us. We must continue to help ourselves... Don't think things should be given to us — this is not the mood of the sixties.

Owens: Reagan's budget cuts — the effects on students and low income families; public education — how should it be addressed and upgraded in the schools; making our leadership, councilmen, state senators more accountable; and the need to run for more elected offices ourselves.

ON BLACK WOMEN PARTICIPATION — AS A COLLECTIVE WHOLE AND IN THE SPELMAN COMMUNITY

Cook: Passive. On the collective whole black women are passive... out of necessity (due to the time spent taking care of the family). There is no luxury to participate — no job security, transportation, or time, all of which is necessary to be involved in politics. In the Spelman Community students are passive. Students today are not directly

threatened for rights and freedom as they were in the sixties. Many students feel there is nothing left to fight for... The fight is not over until we are all free... if we do not help ourselves no one will. A great number of people think they have it made... but they don't — not according to Reagan's new federalism.

Owens: Active. Historically, black women have spoken out. We have been behind our black men as we have put them out in leadership positions. Today black women the first to speak out and pioneer... Shirley Chisholm and her quest for President in 1972. In the Spelman Community, while many students are active a great many are passive. Students let certain things pass them by that should demand explanations... for example, the many candidates seeking support from the Spelman Community. Once elected we never see them again — We need to make them more accountable.

ON STUDENT APATHY — WHAT MESSAGE WOULD YOU HAVE FOR THESE STUDENTS TO BECOME INVOLVED

Cook: Students need to realize the connection between their participation and their

future (the first determines the second). By not writing our Congressmen, not reading or watching the news we are not informed... things will be passed without being able to stop them. If you don't participate you have no right to complain. The political process is complex but little things can be done. Spelman has established mentor factors — Shirley Chisholm has come to Spelman three times, prior to this semester, during my college years and each time she has inspired me further — **do not** hesitate to get involved in the political process.

Owens: Students need to keep up on current events, in Atlanta and the world... Many students, for example, **don't know** or realize that if our parents make \$32,000. or more they are not eligible to receive student aid. This Reagan proposal can and will effect students in their quest to finish their education process... A lack of knowledge will keep us a passive group. We must stay on top, we must keep our representatives accountable, and we must **demand** explanations to various things that we question and don't understand.

Past Spelman Spotlight...

Lela Lewis opens dental center at West End

Dr. Lela Iris Lewis, a 1975 graduate of Spelman College, has recently opened a comprehensive dental center in the West End area, and has discovered that dentistry can be a hard, driving profession.

"When I was in school, my image of dentistry was a lot different," she said. "I saw it as a nice, relatively easy upper-middle class profession. Even when I worked with other dentist, after I got out of school, my awareness of the business side of the field was vague. But now that I'm in charge, the reality of operating a business and competing in the marketplace has hit me square in the face. Fortunately, I love my work and I do have a desire to succeed."

A native of Sparta, Georgia, Dr. Lewis received a B.S. degree in biology from Spelman and her D.D.S. degree from Meharry Medical College of Dentistry in 1979. She completed her internship at the VA Hospital in Tuskegee during her junior year at Meharry and her residency at Cook County Hospital in Chicago in 1980.

Since then, Dr. Lewis has practiced in Chicago with Dr. Tyrone Holliday, at Atlanta Southside Community Health Center and with Dr. Walter Young. Her new dental facility, called Pro-Care Dental Services, was opened last fall in a beautifully renovated, two-story brick building in the West End area, near Spelman.

As director, she practices general dentistry and handles much of the administrative work.

Her staff includes the services of other dentists who specialize in cosmetic bonding, endodontics, periodontics and implants.

"This center has been a real challenge for me," admits Dr. Lewis. "We're open from 10 a.m.

to 8 p.m. during the week and on Saturdays, so my days are long, and most of the time very busy."

"I chose this area of town because it provides a cross section of the city's residents as patients. I see people from the

community, children, students, bus drivers, policemen, and of course, those who drive by and just happen to see the sign.

"The best part of being located in a community like West End is

during the holiday season," Dr. Lewis continued. "During the week of Christmas and New Year's, the residents would stop by and greet us, just like we were part of a family."



Dr. Lewis at work in her office.



Dr. Lewis at work in lab.

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QUAD DORMS SPONSOR PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS

by Wanda R. Yancey

"Take the quad challenge: to strive, to achieve, to succeed and to lead" - is the motto of the quad dorms. The quad dorms consist of four dorms: Bessie Strong, Laura Spelman, McVicar, and Upton Hall. The residents of these halls who are mainly juniors and seniors, have taken their motto seriously by sponsoring seminars and programs which will help them in making their motto become reality.

The quad dorms sponsored approximately nine seminars and programs last semester and will sponsor nine this semester. These seminars are sponsored to give the residents hints and advice on ways to cope with stress, people, and life. Ms. Marcia Hanks-Brooks, the quad dorms resident director, says, "The topics chosen are conducive to the girls, they are relevant to their concerns and will be helpful to them in their future." The topics are chosen with the intent of giving the residents an insight into the professional world, as well as other aspects of life.

The topics for the seminars and programs are chosen by Dana Tippon, the quad dorms house council president along with Ms. Brooks. They also receive assistance, in coordinating the seminars from the Faculty Facilitator, Dr. Mary Harris, and Alumni Facilitator, Ms. Barbara Jones. The speakers for the seminars are mostly from the Atlanta University Community, but guest speakers have been invited to conduct seminars.

During the first semester the quad dorms sponsored several seminars which included: "Career Exploration," "Stress Management," "What Is A Real Woman?" and "A Christian View On Sex, Love and Dating."

This semester's seminars will include, "Mentoring Matching," and others. The highlight for this semester will be a seminar given by Dr. Shirley Chisholm, Spelman's visiting lecturer. The topic of this seminar will be on the relationships between males and females, and the role that each plays.

According to Ms. Brooks, "The

student response to the seminars thus far has been O.K." She points out that there are 83 students in the quad dorms, and approximately 35 students attend each seminar. The low attendance is accounted to the fact that "the seminars are not mandatory for the residents. The majority of the residents in the quad dorms are upper-classmen and their concerns are directed mainly towards their majors."

Although the attendance has been low, Ms. Brooks says, the students participation has been excellent." These seminars are not only for the quad dorms residents, but for any Spelman student who wishes to attend.

The 1984-1985 school year is the first year of the quad dorms. Previously, there was the "Triad" dorms, consisting of only three dormitories - McVicar, Bessie Strong, and Upton Hall. This year Laura Spelman Hall was added, forming the "Quad Dorms." These four dormitories have the smallest living capacity of all dormitories on Spelman's campus. Because of this fact, the quad dorms have only one

resident director.

Because there is not a resident director in each hall, the residents in the quad dorms learn to be more precautionary about their halls, as well as their own selves. The quad dorms are small, quiet, and provide ample conditions for the residents to devote to their studies. "Being in a small dorm promotes

togetherness, unity and plenty of sisterly love," says one resident of Laura Spelman. Each residence hall has taken a part of their motto from their quad dorm theme as their residence hall theme and goal. Laura Spelman - to strive, Bessie Strong - to achieve, McVicar - to succeed, and Upton Hall - to lead.

College Placement, from pg. 7

or school before the interview. "This aids the students in selling themselves," Land said.

Land added that information on recruiting goes out weekly, normally every Monday morning.

He also said that the AU Center has very good prospects for employers and they are generally impressed. One problem that does exist, however, is students failing to keep appointments. Therefore, students are urged to cancel at

least 48 hours before the scheduled interview.

"We can't seem to impress upon students the seriousness of keeping their appointments," he said. "Some recruiters don't come back but generally they do."

With all of the preparations for graduation and passing those necessary classes, AU Center seniors can relax a little, knowing that the Career Planning and Placement Center is there for them and ready to help.

Black Women: Dedicated community servers

by Teri N. Lee

Black women, whether society acknowledges it or not, are the very essence of the world today. They are the supporters and the motivators of the ever-struggling Black community. Black women are serving their communities in almost every aspect, not as a full-paying employee, but as volunteers.

Carolyn Woods, director of public relations and volunteer coordinator of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA and a Spelman graduate, says that Black women are "community servers," volunteering themselves to others in a variety of ways. For instance, within the YWCA, volunteers come in to work with high school mothers. "The volunteers spend a minimum of five hours a week counseling, talking, and bringing the young

mothers into their own homes to share ideas. We try to encourage them to avoid the dependency trap of getting on welfare and subsequent pregnancies." Secondly, Black women volunteer their clerical skills within the YWCA. Thirdly, volunteers work with children after school, teaching arts and crafts. Fourthly, Black women volunteers work with senior citizens. "By interacting with senior citizens," says Ms. Woods, "one gains a sense of identity."

Project Focus is another volunteer program within the YWCA. Its purpose is to recruit prospective volunteers and raise money. In addition to Project Focus, the Atlanta Teen Club has been established by the hands of these volunteers.

The Atlanta Teen Club operates on weekends for high

school and underclassmen college students. The volunteers encourage students not to deface the property. Students are tutored in such subjects as reading and mathematics. Volunteers also solicit art for the buildings and they are presently in the process of getting a playground within the Black community.

To get into volunteering one must first identify an agency according to Ms. Woods. "The key is to know what you are willing to do and follow through with it." She adds, "It is best to be flexible and don't say you'll do more than you're willing-organizations will respond more."

The rewards of volunteering are tremendous. "Knowing that I am helping someone is the biggest reward of all," says Ms. Woods. Also, as a tip for college students, Ms. Woods suggests that volunteering in an agency offers valuable information on

prospective careers. One learns skills and a sense of responsibility by coordinating projects from its inception to completion.

Shelby Lewis, director of the Africana Women's Center at Atlanta University, agrees that Black women volunteers are important. Black women volunteers can be found most often in churches. They volunteer themselves in supporting the old and handicapped. "Many go into homes where there has been a death in the family and aid in cooking and cleaning," says Ms. Lewis. Volunteers are very strong in the area of education and the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA). They are the initiators of most community developments. Ms. Lewis states that volunteers do clean-up operations for playgrounds and attempt to make them safer for the children.

Ms. Lewis suggests to those students who are willing to offer

their services, "to transcend the narrow confinements of the college campus and go out into the community." The place to start? The local schools are always in need of tutors. Ms. Lewis added that one can meet with the housing authority and the tenant representatives and contribute to the upbringing of the neighborhood projects. Another helpful tip is to join the many women's organizations throughout the city of Atlanta, such as the Black Women's Coalition and "piggyback what they do."

Ms. Lewis concluded that the greatest reward of volunteering is human interaction. One gains a broader perspective on the world. "Although the experiences are altruistic, volunteering is one of the few ways of giving and receiving at the same time by giving your time, you receive personal satisfaction."

College Placement Center helps to lessen burden

by Jasmine Williams
News Editor

Senior year, college graduates are usually filled with excitement, apprehension and often times, anxiety about their ability to obtain admission into graduate school or joining the corporation of their choice.

With the aid of the Atlanta University Center Career Planning and Placement Service, however, students get an opportunity to have their burden lessened with the services CPPS offers.

The primary function of the CPPS is to arrange for employers and graduate or professional schools to interview for permanent employment and graduate school admissions," according to coordinator, George Land.

"CPPS serves all campuses as the liaison between the individual Placement Centers and the recruiting officers," said Land.

Under the responsibility of AUC, Inc., the center is responsible for scheduling on-campus visits of recruiters, arrangements for interviews and special center-wide programs and the posting of recruiting schedules.

"The advantage from the student's standpoint," said Land, "is the student is exposed to a broader range of employment opportunities."

Land, coordinator since 1970, said the service allows each participant, both student and recruiter, to concentrate on the "humanistic side" of business, each selling themselves.

"The recruiters too, benefit from the services the center offers," he added, "they get to

pick from five different schools as opposed to visiting each campus individually, otherwise, some schools would get left out." "Besides," he continued, "it is unlikely that a single school could command the numbers that our center can."

The recruiting trend itself, usually favors the economy.

Said Land, "There are more opportunities for those students in technical, scientific and sales areas and the recruiters are usually interested in those students who are out-going and disciplined."

According to the College Placement Council Salary Survey issued every month, the number of job offers are increasing while the average starting monthly salaries are decreasing.

In addition, the survey listed engineering undergraduates with the highest starting salary with science and business undergraduates following close behind.

Nevertheless, experts expect the offers and starting salaries to increase as the economy increases.

The first thing a student must do, according to Land, is register with the Placement Center on his or her campus. They have to fill out some necessary forms and secure a copy of their resume. This insures that the recruiters are able to look over the resumes before they interview the potential employees or graduate student.

Likewise, the center provides company literature and students are required to read and refresh themselves on the corporation

(Continued, pg. 6)

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DET 1

On the career front...

Corporate myths of the black woman

By Carolyn Grant

Entering the corporate world can be a difficult step for a black woman. As soon as she steps in she is more than likely to be confronted with a host of myths about the black woman in the corporate world.

Below are a list of myths suggested by Ms. Barbara Brown associated dean for life planning programs at Spelman, and others who shared their experiences and views about them.

MYTH 1

"In order to succeed in the corporate world, you have to be a super, super black woman."

This myth is resultant of the fact that we're being closely scrutinized, said Ms. Sharon Cribbs, a 1976 graduate of Spelman who is currently working as a Group Representative for Mutual of Omaha's regional office in Atlanta.

In order to succeed, Ms. Cribbs said one has to "be confident, competent and capable. We have to be outstanding."

Ms. Brown said many students believe they have to have a 4.0 in order to succeed. "What you do have to have," she said, "is some sense of direction about what you want to do in the corporate world. You have to be articulate, have a good academic record and should be involved in extracurricular activities."

MYTH 2

"You can not break into corporate America unless you have graduated from a major white university."

"I've proven it to be wrong," said Connie Smith, a paralegal at Arnall, Golden & Gregory Law Firm in Atlanta. Miss Smith, 1984 graduate of Spelman, began working for this firm in 1983 as a legal clerk and researcher. Upon graduation, she was promoted to the corporate division. She is the youngest and only black in this division. Miss Smith fits Ms. Brown's fact to disclaim this myth: "If you are competent, you should not have any difficulties."

MYTH 3

"Black women can not have a career and a family."

You can have both, says Ms. Brown. "Partners have open lines of communications and are supportive of each other. Both should complement each other in family, finances and chores," she said.

MYTH 4

"Black women are not numbers oriented."

According to Ms. Brown, there are black women who are outstanding entrepreneurs. One black woman that she cited as a successful black female entrepreneur is Barbara Proctor who has a successful advertising business in Chicago. Ms. Brown said "there are black women in major investment houses and black women who handle million dollar budgets within major corporations." To help disclaim this myth, Ms. Cribbs pointed out that managerial skills are skills that black women have historically demonstrated

from managing two households to taking in laundry.

MYTH 5

"Black women basically get to the top by sleeping their way there."

"Every black woman I know that has achieved success has earned her success," said Ms. Cribbs. "Sleeping your way there may not keep you there." Ms. Brown pointed out that black women arrive to the top based on their skills and abilities.

MYTH 6

"Black women base their decisions on emotions rather than fact."

"Black women are able to make clear decisions based on given situations. They are able to analyze situations and use their

professional expertise and judgement," said Ms. Brown.

MYTH 7

"Black women are not as quick to serve as mentors as are black men."

"Black women do serve as mentors," said Ms. Brown. Referring to the Spelman Alumnae Student Externship Program (SASE), Ms. Brown said participants in this program have an opportunity to serve as role models and to demonstrate their concern about the future of other black women. Ms. Cribbs, who gave some assistance to the program, said "We are anxious to be mentors and supporters because we've been through many experiences."

Helpful tips for black women entering the corporate world

By Carolyn Grant

The success of a black woman in the corporate structure depends many times on the realization, understanding and knowledge of some points about herself and about the corporate world. Knowing these points before entering the corporate world can make the transition from college easier. Listed below are some helpful suggestions and points from Ms. Barbara Brown, associate dean for Life Planning Programs at Spelman; Miss Connie Smith, a paralegal at Arnall, Bolden and Gregory; Ms. Sharon Cribbs, a group representative for Mutual of Omaha and Ms. Janetta Carswell, Southern Advertising Sales Manager for Essence Magazine. All of these women are graduates of Spelman College.

1. A student just entering the corporate world should understand that she is the new girl on the block and is in an environment very different from Spelman.

2. She should understand the nature and politics of big

businesses and that there are kinds of rules she is going to have to play by.

3. She should understand and be knowledgeable of the company she works for and the structure of this company.

4. She should know that there is a subculture in the corporate office. If she does not get into it, then she will not understand the structure of the company.

5. She will have to work hard to in order to get people who are in decision making positions to notice her.

6. She should understand that her greatest asset will be her ability to communicate clearly and concisely.

7. Networking is crucial and it is the key. It is very important in and out of the office.

8. Surviving in the corporate office is not going to be easy, but it doesn't have to be tough.

9. She has to realize the importance of punctuality, long hours and getting the job done.

10. She has to learn to identify people within the organization who will be able to help her.

11. She has to learn to be a fighter and a quitter and a doer and a loser.

12. She has to be able to work under pressure.

13. She has to learn to meet deadlines.

14. She has to accept the fact that in certain situations she will have to make sacrifices and pay dues in order to ultimately end up where she wants to be.

15. She has to look and act the part of a true professional. While looking and acting the part, she can not just be stylish, she must have substance.

16. She should know herself. Knowing oneself will help one to determine her failures or successes.

17. Read everyday. Keep aware of resources, trade information and any periodicals that will be helpful to a professional person.

18. Be prepared for a black and white world.

19. Be as opened as possible.

20. As a graduate of Spelman College, she should be proud, not insecure.

Master Percussionist, from pg. 10

ophonist, John Coltrane. Jones eclectic style of drumming created an atmosphere of tension that never quite let the listener take his eyes from the stage; he created a sound that is always breaking new barriers and reaching new heights.

The Jones Quartet has played at the Vanguard for many years

and this night was helping the club celebrate 50 years of business. Despite the fact that the band played the club so often, the dynamicness of their sound caught the spirit of the crowds love and appreciation of their music.

Jones has been an inspiration to percussionists of younger

generations. His influence can be seen in the playing of some of the best drummers in the city of Atlanta; Kalifa Hamid, Lorenzo Sanford, Yonrico Scott and Ronald Wilson.

One of the most dynamic forces in percussion music today, Jones' music continues to epitomize the greatness of jazz.

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Shirley Chisholm, from pg. 5

gress. She is on leave from Mount Holyoke College, the oldest women's college in the United States, where she is currently holding the Purington Chair.

As a teacher, Dr. Chisholm is humorous, interesting and informative. In her class discussions, she includes many of her own personal experiences to help students understand the business of power and politics.

Her message to students is that they must discipline themselves, set up objectives they plan to pursue, must not allow doomsday criteria to get in their paths and must read.

Many times in class, Dr. Chisholm states that black students do not read enough. Thus she readily encourages students to read daily.

A bookworm and history buff herself, Dr. Chisholm has a

reading library of over 5,000 books. She said she spends a lot of money on books and in the future hopes to be able to spend at least four hours a day catching up on her reading.

Though she spends much of her time as a travelling speaker, she always manages to find time to spend with her dedicated husband and supporter, Arthur Hardwick, Jr.

As a teacher and lecturer, Dr. Chisholm stated in her biographical sketch that she "hopes to create a new national state of mind that demands peace, prosperity and equality for all Americans."

Editor's Note: Two biographical statements were used as additional sources for this article.

Self-awareness workshop

by Angela R. Hubbard

February 26th, 1985 was "Self-Awareness Day" and on this date, a workshop on self-awareness was conducted. The workshop was hosted by the Black Women's Health Project and its consultant, Ms. Lillie Allan M.P.H., who was the guest speaker.

The Black Women's Health Project was initiated in 1980, has held many conferences including one here at Spelman in 1983, and is an integral part of the National Women's Health Network (NWHN). The Black Women's Health Project's purpose is to show Black women their control over their physical and mental health.

It also focuses on their control over their diet and lifestyle and their approaches to problem-solving. According to the Project, many Black women view health only in the context of the family, rather than as individual problems. Too many relegate their own health needs to the category of things that can be attended to later. The Black Women's Health Project is trying to prevent that.

They are preventing this by encouraging Black women to actively seek available health resources. They are encouraged to incorporate effective self-help

approaches by establishing and maintaining dialogue with the healthcare providers.

Consequently, as a part of the workshop, in the workshop, Ms. Allan discussed the effects of classism, sexism, racism and homophobia on Black relationships, especially Black female relationships. She feels that we, as black people, are "oppressed people perpetuating our own racism."

Ms. Allan also added in an interview that "We spend most of our time surfacing, and not taking responsibility for our internal oppression—but we are responsible for our knowledge of each other."

Ms. Allan plans to try and alleviate some of the effects of classism and racism by conducting an open forum. She plans to set the environment for the participants to communicate to each other in a different way.

According to Ms. Allan, Blacks should "learn how to unlearn" society's oppressive norms "so that we can find out exactly who we are."

"If we are going to come together as Black people, we are going to have to communicate with each other." Ms. Allan posed the question "Who are we as Black Women?" as the basis for her workshop discussion.

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Tornado season underway

By Kelly J. Edwards

Students at Atlanta University may not give much thought to tornadoes, but according to the National Weather Service, "tornado season" has officially arrived in Georgia and will continue until mid-May.

The university's Department of Safety Services urges students, faculty and staff to be aware of the following safety guidelines and to know the difference between a tornado watch and a warning.

A tornado watch means weather conditions are such that severe thunderstorms or tornadoes are possible.

However, in the event of a tornado warning in which a tornado has been sighted or indicated by radar, students at A.U. should: leave their cars and/or parking facilities as soon as possible and take shelter in the nearest building. Interior hallways, rooms on lower floors and basements offer the greatest safety potential.

For those students caught driving during a tornado warning: drive away from, and at a right angle to, the path of the tornado. If time does not permit you to leave your car, lie down and cover your head until the tornado has passed.

These guidelines are based on information made available by the National Weather Service and the Office of Emergency Management for Atlanta and Fulton County.

Survey reveals economical attitudes of young Atlantans

By Kelly J. Edwards

Young Atlantans are pessimistic about the city's economy, but they aren't complaining when they reach for their pocketbooks.

This is one of the conclusions drawn from Metro Atlanta Pulse, a survey commissioned by Bowes/Hanlon Advertising Inc. The survey polled 500 households in the 15-county Metropolitan Atlanta area through mail-in questionnaires.

Two-thirds of the total population surveyed said the city's economy has improved over the

past year. One half said they have bank accounts to prove it. And 60 percent said they will likely agree to say the city's economy has improved over the last year. In fact, 60 percent said the economy is worse, or at best, the same.

Nonetheless, 20 percent of those surveyed under the age of 30 said they plan to invest in stocks or bonds this year. Twenty percent said they plan to purchase a new car, and another 20 percent said they will purchase a home computer in 1985.

The study suggested that 7 percent of young adults felt their family finances had suffered over the past year. More than one-fourth reported their personal budgets at a standstill, and 67 percent said family finances are better this year than last.

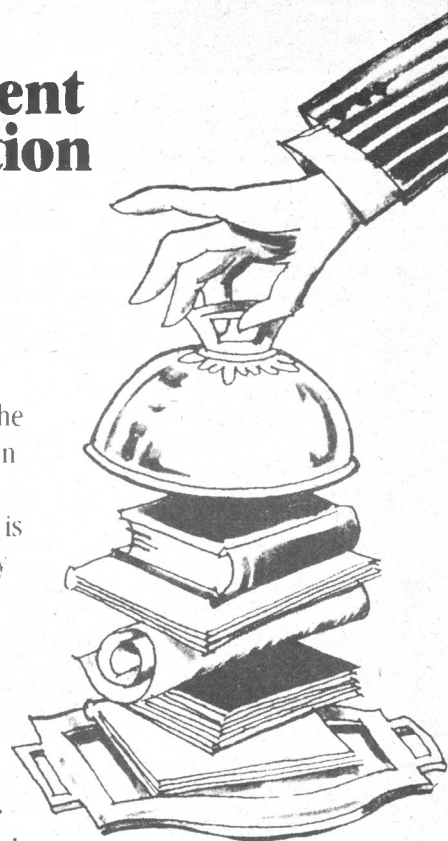
The 15-county area surveyed included these counties: Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, Clayton, Douglas, Paulding, Carroll, Cherokee, Rockdale, Newton, Spalding, Fayette, Forsyth and Henry.

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THE ARTS

Morehouse jazz ensemble holds first concert of the season

by Jasmine Williams
News Editor

The Morehouse College Jazz Ensemble held the first concert of their music season, Friday, February 22, at the Martin Luther King Chapel on the Morehouse College Campus.

In their 11 song, 90 minute set, they reached the audience with music that was equally strong and subtle.

The songs ranged from the serene ballad, "Lil Darlin," a perennial from the Count Basie repertoire, to "Damballa," an aggressive latin-funk piece; reminiscent of vintage Earth, Wind and Fire.

In fact, "Damballa" was written by Don Myrick, a saxophonist from the EW&F horn section. The song featured a complex introduction which featured all the horns in the band before moving into an explosive latin groove, propelled by the rhythm section.

The Jazz Ensemble features

some very promising musicians. One of the most noticeable of these is tenor saxophonist, Till Underwood. Featured on a number of songs, Underwood, who is a freshman, expresses himself through his instrument with great clarity and confidence. His sense of self and seemingly sincere desire to grow make him a young man to watch.

Another noticeable musician was drummer, Lorenzo Sanford. Sanford, a senior, is well on his way to a professional career as a musician. Saxophonist, Michael Mabry also played with a lot of style and confidence.

Other than those distinctions, the band is very well balanced, with the trumpet and rhythm sections vying torridly for the position of the number one section.

Band Director Roderick Smith made a poignant statement midway through the concert when he said:

"... the Morehouse Jazz Ensemble doesn't get the proper credit it deserves..."

The point was well made since the band had just finished a particularly moving ballad named "Randi," and moved directly after that into the more contemporary, "Mr. Magic," a song made popular by Grover Washington, Jr.

A group that moves so smoothly and solidly from traditional jazz, fiery up tempo times to passionate ballads and contemporary fusion, deserves to be recognized on a much wider scale; especially since jazz is a Classical Afro-American Music." Atlanta University Center students would do themselves a favor by making sure they catch the next Morehouse Jazz Ensemble Concert.

Master Percussionist performs at N.Y. club

by Jasmine Williams
News Editor

Master percussionist, Elvin Jones, played to a packed house Thursday, March 7 at the Village Vanguard in Greenwich Village, New York.

Back from a two month tour of Japan, Jones and his quartet-relaxed at the Vanguard for 10 days before heading to Italy.

The quartet which features

Jones on percussion, Sonny Fortune on tenor saxophone, Richard Davis on bass and John Hicks on piano, electrified the audience for over two hours playing standard jazz compositions such as "Sophisticated Lady."

Jones most noted period was during the 60's when he played percussion for master sax-

(Continued, pg. 8)



Spelman College
The Department of Drama
in
Cooperation
with
Children's Dance Theatre
presents
Peter and The Wolfe
(A Children's Theatre Production)
in
The John D. Rockefeller Jr.
Fine Arts Theatre

Thursday, March 21; 1 pm
Friday, March 22; 7 pm
Saturday, March 23; 2 pm

Admission Free
Call for Reservations
681-3643, ext. 451



Fifth Annual Atlanta Third World Film Festival and Forum

Calendar of Events

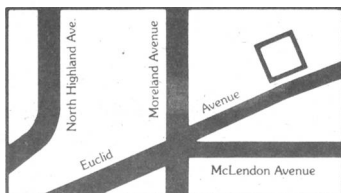
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>March 17 3 pm WEND KUNNI 1982 75 min. Senegambia IN PERSON: Director Gaston Kabore</p> <p>AFRICA WEEK co-sponsored by the MASS COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT of CLARK COLLEGE</p>	<p>March 18 8 pm Visiting director Gaston Kabore will share films from the members of FESPACO, the Festival of African Cinema at Ouagadougou.</p>	<p>March 19 8 pm Visiting director Gaston Kabore will share films from the members of FESPACO, the Festival of African Cinema at Ouagadougou.</p>	<p>March 20 8 pm WEST INDIES 1979 110 min. Mauritania/Paris</p>	<p>March 21 8 pm PEASANT LETTER 1975 95 min. Senegambia</p>	<p>March 22 8 pm CEDDO 1977 120 min. Senegal</p>	<p>March 23 10 am to 5 pm (lunch break) CASE STUDIES: DARKEST AFRICA and BLACK FOLKS' BLUES</p>
<p>March 24 3 pm GREAT SPIRIT WITHIN THE HOLE 1963 60 min. Native American IN PERSON: Director Chris Spotted Eagle</p> <p>THIRD WORLD U.S.A. WEEK co-sponsored by Spelman College</p>	<p>March 25 8 pm CHICANA 1979 30 min. Mexican American SEGUIN 1982 75 min. Mexican American</p>	<p>March 26 8 pm HONG KONG DONG 1981 5 min. Chinese American FEI TIEN: GODDESS IN FLIGHT 1983 20 min. Chinese American FRECKLED RICE 1983 48 min. Chinese American</p>	<p>March 27 8 pm HOUSE PARTY 1983 21 min. African American ON THE BOULEVARD 1984 30 min. African American ILLUSIONS 1982 34 min. African American IN PERSON: Director Julie Dash</p>	<p>March 28 8 pm FOOL'S DANCE 1983 27 min. Japanese American THE SILENCE 1982 30 min. Japanese American NESI SOLDIER: STANDARD BEARER FOR AN EXILED PEOPLE 1984 30 min. Japanese/Chinese American</p>	<p>Friday March 29 8 pm KILLER OF SHEEP 1977 84 min. U.S.A.</p>	<p>Saturday March 30 10 am to 5 pm (lunch break) CASE STUDIES: GRENADA, SOUTH AFRICA, and WILMINGTON</p>

MARCH 31
BENEFIT SNEAK
PREVIEW
THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO AL GREEN
MARCH 31, 1985 3 PM

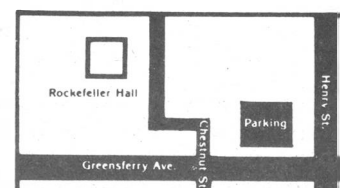
For Further Information on AFRICA WEEK, CALL 658-7914, OR 688-3456 LOCATION: The Ellis Cinema

For Further Information Third World U.S.A. WEEK, Call 658-7914 OR 681-3643 ext. 262

LOCATION: Woodruff Library, Atlanta University
Howe Hall, Spelman College



The Ellis Cinema
1099 Euclid Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia



*Howe Auditorium
Rockefeller Hall
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

The Spelman Spotlight Presents

DIMENSIONS

Dimensions is the literary section of the **Spotlight** in which we may creatively express ourselves. You are invited to submit poetry by placing entries in the literary box in the **Spotlight** office.

DIMENSIONS:

- (1) One of three or four coordinates determining a position in space or space and time.
- (2) The number of elements in a basis of a vector space. (vector-a course or compass direction.)
- (3) One of the elements or factors making up a complete personality or entity.

The following poem by Patricia Willis appeared in the last issue of The **Spotlight** and contained an error. The **Spotlight** apologizes for that error.

UNTITLED

I SAID I LOVE YOU!!!

I'm lost in the outer space my mind has created.
I CAN'T HEAR YOU!
I'm on a tether.
Grasping for - Groping at. Nothing.
Is.
There.
I CAN'T HEAR YOU!!
The rope is too short.
The air is too thick
to carry
the sound
of my voice
to you.
I SAID I LOVE YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

PATRICIA Y. WILLIS

*Creativity is a network
of magnetic energy which
flows forth from a writer's
observations, ideas
and inspirations.*

Carol Lawrence

OPEN DIRECTION

I have but one direction in mind...
To touch the stars and hold one, just
one
To live out my destined plan that
I have so dreamed for
To sail pass
Life's biggest aches without
The dropping of a painful tear.
-Teri N. Lee



Artwork by Debra Johnson

For Your Intellectual Enrichment

- For your intellectual enrichment, the Literary Staff of the **Spelman Spotlight** will compile for you in each issue a book list. This is a suggested list of readings from various departments of campus. We hope that you will take the time to read or review one or more of the selections and that you will find them to be enjoyable as well as informative.

The following list, the Editor's choices, consists of books selected from the 1985 Black Book Club catalog.

Samella Lewis, **Art: African American**, A comprehensive survey of black American art by a black American artist.

Gloria Wade Gales, **No crystal stair: Visions of Race and Sex in Black Women's Fiction**, the author presents black women as they have had to live by using the examples from the works of Alice Walker, Toni Morrison and others.

Paula Giddings, **When and Where I Enter: The Impact of Black Women on Race and Sex in America**, the author examines the history of black women's active political resistance to racial and sexual oppression and recounts the contributions of black women.

Beatrice Nivens, **The Black Woman's Career Guide**, A book for woman just starting out or looking for a change in careers.

George Davis and Glegg Watson, **Black Life in Corporate America - Swimming in the Mainstream**, An In-depth look at the professional and personalities of Black men and women trying to achieve success in a world created by and for white males.

Carter G. Woodson, **Miseducation of the Negro**, A classic that focuses on many problems that existed yesterday and still does today.

LaFrances Rodgers Rose, **The Black Woman**, Dr. Rose combines the works of sixteen black women trained in the fields of sociology, social psychology, political science and history.

be creative...
submit your works

**deadline for
the next issue:
March 27**

SPOTNOTES

The **Spelman Spotlight** introduces "Spotnotes," a bimonthly column designed especially for you! Clubs, organizations, faculty, and students are welcomed to use "Spotnotes" to reach the Atlanta University Center. From birthday greetings, to contest notices, to selling used books, the space is available for you. For further information call the **Spotlight** office, 525-1743, or stop by.

Springnationals 1985 Open Competition entries will be accepted by **POETRY CONNOISSEUR**, a poetry publisher, postmarked on or before April 30, 1985.

Over \$500 cash prizes, certificates of merit, and professional publication and promotion of top winning poems are exciting features for poets of all levels working in all styles on all subjects.

Please write today for the brochure on this outstanding opportunity:

POETRY CONNOISSEUR
Springnationals 1985 Open
2732 Harris Street
Eugene OR 97405

Often times school pressures and activities can crowd out the important spiritual dimension of your life. **CAMPUS CRUSADE FOR CHRIST** is an interdenominational Christian student organization which for over 30 years has helped college students across the country to

develop and maintain a vital and dynamic relationship with the Lord.

Come and check out our weekly fellowship meeting we call **HARAMBEE**. We meet every Wednesday night at 7:00 p.m. in the Exhibition Hall in Gile's Hall.



WERE FIGHTING FOR
YOUR LIFE

**American Heart
Association**

American Collegiate Poets Anthology

International Publications

is sponsoring a

National College Poetry Contest

— Spring Concours 1985 —

open to all college and university students desiring to have their poetry anthologized. **CASH PRIZES** will go to the top five poems:

\$100 First Place	\$50 Second Place	\$25 Third Place	\$15 Fourth \$10 Fifth
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AWARDS of free printing for ALL accepted manuscripts in our popular, handsomely bound and copyrighted anthology, **AMERICAN COLLEGIATE POETS**.

Deadline: March 31

CONTEST RULES AND RESTRICTIONS:

- Any student is eligible to submit his or her verse.
- All entries must be original and unpublished.
- All entries must be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the page only. Each poem must be on a separate sheet and must bear, in the upper left-hand corner, the NAME and ADDRESS of the student as well as the COLLEGE attended. Put name and address on envelope also!
- There are no restrictions on form or theme. Length of poems up to fourteen lines. Each poem must have a separate title. (Avoid "Untitled"!) Small black and white illustrations welcome.
- The judges' decision will be final. No info by phone!
- Entrants should keep a copy of all entries as they cannot be returned. Prize winners and all authors awarded free publication will be notified immediately after deadline. I.P. will retain first publication rights for accepted poems. Foreign language poems welcome.
- There is an initial one dollar registration fee for the first entry and a fee of fifty cents for each additional poem. It is requested to submit no more than ten poems per entrant.
- All entries must be postmarked not later than the above deadline and fees be paid, cash, check or money order, to:

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

P. O. Box 44044-L

Los Angeles, CA 90044

Applications for 1985 DeKalb County Aquatics staff are now being accepted. Positions as pool managers, senior lifeguards and lifeguards are available at pools throughout DeKalb County. Applicants must be 15 years old or older and have a current Advance Lifesaving certificate.

"The work is enjoyable and the salaries are good," says Gene McIntyre, Aquatics Director for the DeKalb County Recreation, Parks and Cultural Affairs (FPCA) department. "You can spend your summer working outdoors in the sun while providing safe swimming pools for other persons."

For more information, you may call DeKalb RPCA at 371-2631.



Substance abuse has harmful effects upon millions of people. The workplace is not immune to the problem. Alcohol and drug abuse can impact employee morale and health and cost employers millions of dollars through job related accidents, lower production, and absenteeism.

The United Way agencies below are concerned about this problem, and they offer services to prevent and treat substance abuse.

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND DRUGS provides prevention education, research, and coordinates alcohol and drug programs. Atlanta - (404) 351-1800

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES offers assistance and referral to agencies, along with follow-up visits to victims. Atlanta - (404) 881-6571

THE SALVATION ARMY provides a residential alcohol rehabilitation program. Atlanta - (404) 873-4551

THE MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN ATLANTA provides agency referral, pamphlets, brochures, and other general information on alcohol and drug abuse. Atlanta - (404) 552-9910

THE MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF FAYETTE COUNTY Substance Abuse Committee provides alcohol and drug education and referral for adults and teenagers. Fayetteville - (404) 487-6179

For more information on these and other local human care services, contact United Way's Information and Referral HELP LINE, (404) 552-7370



Cape Cod, Massachusetts and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are offering thousands of interesting summer jobs to college students and teachers from all over the country again this year.

According to Bonnie Bassett, spokesperson for the Cape Cod Summer Job Bureau, "the recent explosive growth in tourism here has created unprecedented scrambling by businesses looking for summer help. The seasonal job market has never been this good"... "the jobs are waiting, now we just need people to fill them," she added. The opportunities are exciting, the pay is good, and now is the time to act while the selection is best.

For detailed information on how to apply send a LONG self-addressed STAMPED envelope to: 1985 SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM, Box 594, Room 12, Barnstable, MA 02630.

The **Spotlight** encourages you to voice your opinions, make suggestions or comments and to air your grievances. All letters must be typed and signed.



NACA Announces Prize Papers Competition

The National Association for Campus Activities announces its first Prize Papers Competition offering cash prizes totaling \$1,200, according to Chairman of the Board of Directors Max V. Vest. Open to undergraduate and graduate students, as well as faculty or staff of a business related to the college entertainment market, the competition is designed to recognize outstanding research and opinion papers in the field of campus activities. It demonstrates NACA's increasing interests in educating current and future campus activities professionals, Vest said.

"The Prize Papers Competition represents an important step toward realizing one of NACA's long-range goals of strengthening our educational offerings to membership," Vest said. "This competition will further enhance the image of NACA as an organization interested in innovative ideas and research in the field, while offering staff and students an opportunity to write, by judged by peers and receive a cash award."

Competition papers must be original, unpublished works on a topic about or related to campus activities programming, such as management, volunteerism, leadership training and development, fine arts, film/video, contemporary entertainment, travel, recreation/leisure, professional development and special constituencies. Papers must be eight to fifteen pages, typed and double-spaced.

Cash prizes of \$250 and \$150 will be awarded for first and second place winners, respectively, in each of the three categories of undergraduate, graduate, faculty or professional staff. Papers will be judged by an anonymous panel on these criteria: originality and research, usefulness and applicability to the field of campus activities, content, composition and writing style, and thoroughness.

Entry deadline for the competition is July 1, 1985. Winners will be announced on or about September 1, 1985, and winning entries will be published in a Prize Papers Competition issue of *Programming* in December 1985. For further information, contact NACA, P.O. Box 6828, Columbia, SC 29260, 803-782-7121.